ISSN 0041-7904

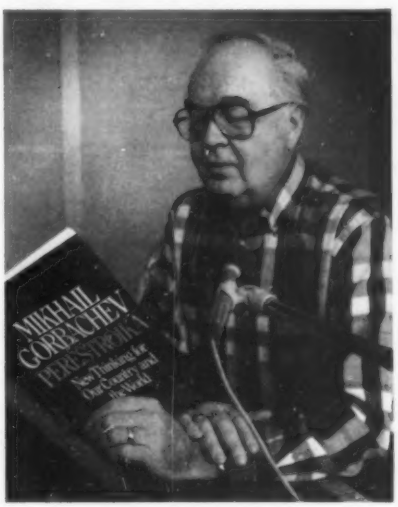
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 46, No. 49 December 7, 1987

Gorbachev Book Is Now Available on Disk For the Blind and Physically Handicapped

A recorded version of Mikhail Gorbachev's book, *Perestroika: New Thinking for Our Country and the World,* will be in the hands of the blind and physically handicapped readers on December 7, when the Soviet leader arrives in Washington, D.C., for the summit conference with President Reagan.

Produced by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH) of the Library of Congress, in cooperation with the publisher, Harper and Row, the recorded edition will be available at libraries serving blind and physically handicapped individuals within weeks of the publication of the print edition.



Merwin Smith, award-winning reader of talking books, recording Perestroika.

"This summit marks the first time the Soviet and American heads of state have met on American soil in decades,"

(Continued on p. 526)

Also in This Issue . . .

Deputy Librarian attends opening of new National Library of China building 526

Continuing reports from the ALA annual conference 527

American Treasury 534

Dawn Upshaw and Margo Garrett give recital 534

Renovation update 534

Staff news 535

Calendar 540

Gorbachev Book *(Continued from p. 525)*
said NLS/BPH director Frank Kurt Cylke. "It's important for people to have access to Mr. Gorbachev's book and his thinking on world peace. For blind and physically handicapped readers, that information is available only through our program."

The narrator for *Perestroika* is Merwin Smith, who has recently been selected by NLS/BPH patrons as their favorite voice. He received the annual Alexander Scourby award, sponsored by the American Federation for the Blind, at a ceremony in New York City on December 2. Mr. Scourby, after whom the award was named, narrated books for the NLS/BPH program for 48 years, from 1937 until his death in 1985. The award was presented by Mr. Scourby's widow, actress Lori March.

Mr. Smith has narrated 179 recorded disk and cassette books for the Talking Book Program, and more than 499,500 copies of his books have been circulated to readers through a nationwide network of more than 160 cooperating libraries.

The current edition of *Perestroika* is being distributed on flexible disks, which can be produced quickly and inexpensively in quantities necessary to meet immediate requests from readers. Cassette and braille versions will be produced at a later date. Talking books are recorded at half the usual commercial speeds and are available only to eligible NLS/BPH patrons.

"Books by Russian authors or about Russia are not new to our library collection, of course," said Mr. Cylke. "But such rapid production is not generally a factor."

The NLS/BPH book collection, which is similar to that of most public libraries, contains many traditional and modern Russian classics. It also contains studies such as Librarian of Congress James H. Billington's *The Icon and the Axe: An Interpretive History of Russian Culture.*

"We also have braille and recorded books and magazines in Russian in our special foreign-language collection," said Mr. Cylke. "We have had a very open cultural exchange with the Soviet Union for many years, both directly and through the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)."

"Special-format material for blind readers is in short supply, compared to the wealth of information that can be obtained in print. International cooperation is a vital part of sharing resources and providing service."

For further information contact: Frank Kurt Cylke, Director, NLS/BPH, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540; telephone (202) 287-5104.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Information Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

William J. Welsh Represents The Library of Congress at Opening of New National Library of China Building

The new National Library of China building.

William J. Welsh, The Deputy Librarian of Congress, was a guest of the National Library of China for ceremonies in Beijing on October 6 and 7 to inaugurate the new National Library of China building. The event on October 6 coincided with the 75th anniversary of the founding of the library.

Vice-Premier Wan Li cut the ribbon to officially open the new national library of the People's Republic of China, one of the world's largest library structures. Wang Meng, Minister of Culture, welcomed government leaders and representatives from some 20 national libraries to the opening ceremony, noting that the occasion was "a very happy one in China's cultural life."

(Continued on p. 533)

Continuing Reports from the Annual Conference of The American Library Association, in San Francisco

Subject Analysis Committee

The Subject Analysis Committee (SAC) met twice under the leadership of Joan Mitchell of the Carnegie Mellon University Library in Pittsburgh.

In a report on current developments in subject cataloging at the Library of Congress, Mary K. D. Pietris, chief, Subject Cataloging Division, reported that the *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (LCSH) microfiche had resumed quarterly publication and that the March 1987 issue would be available by July. She announced the imminent publication of a new edition of *LC Period Subdivisions under Names of Places* and publication of the *Subject Cataloging Manual: Shelflisting*.

Reports were given by Julianne Beall of the Decimal Classification Division of the Library of Congress on current events in that division and on the work of the subcommittee on Dewey Abridged Edition 12. Lizbeth Bishoff of Pasadena City Library reported on the work of the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee as plans are made for publication of the 20th edition and on the RTSD Classification Preconference.

After discussion of a position paper prepared by Martha Yee on the "rule of three" which determines whether individual or collective terms are assigned by subject catalogers, a motion was passed to allow more than three individual names to be brought out as subject headings if the names are not well known.

Lizbeth Bishoff reported on the work of the SAC Subcommittee on Subject Access to Individual Works of Fiction, Drama, etc. Work continues on preparation of recommendations on the assignment of genre headings, topical headings, and headings for names of fictional characters to individual works of fiction.

Patricia Luthin of the University of Southern California reported on the work of the SAC Subcommittee on Current Terminology in LCSH. The subcommittee recommended the use of split files, including the retention of an authority record for the obsolete heading in the subject authority file, if that were necessary to enable new terminology to be introduced. It was also recommended that the Library of Congress establish a short training session for SAC committee and subcommittee members who wished to contribute authority records for new terms to LCSH.

After discussion of the filing problems involved in time period subdivisions in subject headings, the committee established a subcommittee to investigate the display of subject headings in online indexes.

After discussion of the pros and cons of a change from indirect to direct subdivision, the committee voted unanimously that the present practice of indirect subdivision be retained. Ms. Pietris announced the Library's acquiescence in this decision, saying that for the foreseeable future the Library would continue to use indirect subdivision. —Mary K. D. Pietris

Cataloging and Classification Meeting

Patrick Bernard, principal editor of the *National Union Catalog* (NUC) urged a group of about 300 heads of cataloging from libraries around the nation to take note of and take advantage of the increased numbers of name authorities now being added to the Library of Congress (LC) Name Authority File based on *NUC* reports.

Speaking at a session for catalogers on June 30, Mr. Bernard said that high standards and efforts at quality control make the NUC name authorities "an important contribution to the LC Name Authority File and a valuable service to those libraries who use the LC names database.

"The importance and value of the NUC authorities will continue to grow as our database expands," he added, noting that the full potential of these authorities "will only be realized when librarians are more familiar with NUC name authority activities and use these records in their own cataloging operations."

Since 1982 when the *NUC* was automated, editors in the Library of Congress Catalog Management and Publication Division (CMP) have created or upgraded to AACR 2 more than 120,000 online name authority records (NARs) for both main and added entries. The current rate is about 55,000 "preliminary" NARs and 7,000 "fully established" NARs per year. The records are created or updated directly online by the NUC editors and are distributed along with other LC name authority records.

For any heading not established, NUC editors create the name authority record. Credit is given in the NAR to the particular library's report which served as the original source. If there is an older LC pre-AACR 2 name authority record or if the heading has been used in an older LC (manual or automated) bibliographic record, it is fully upgraded. The heading, as appropriate, is revised to AACR 2 form. If the heading is changed, any online LC bibliographic records with this heading are also revised.

The cataloging meeting, sponsored by ALA's Resources and Technical Service Division, Cataloging and Classification Section, was chaired by David Gleim, head, Monographic Cataloging, Davis Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The session's focus was "Job Enrichment for Veteran Catalogers."

Heads of cataloging at several major university libraries discussed ways their institutions are working to keep up the morale of their "solid citizens" at a time when library cataloging activities are being inundated by change in everything from automation to establishment of new cataloging rules.

Wilma Cromwell, head of Humanities and Social/Natural Sciences Cataloging Sections at Stanford University, said that senior cataloging staff feel that what they do is "devalued by change." The Stanford Library maximizes productivity by demonstrating appreciation for cataloging activities; communicating the importance of cataloging work to the rest of library; showing how changes relate to organizational goals; and inviting participation and feedback in the establishment of quality standards.

Kathleen Jackson, head of the Cataloging Section in the Monographic Cataloging Department at Duke University's Perkins Library, said that Duke has put special attention on training new catalogers and veterans in computers, work-flow management, quality control, and in serving as liaisons with other sections of the library.

Peter Graham, director of technical services, Rutgers University Libraries, emphasized that catalogers must see themselves in the broadest sense—as "professionals" rather than as "technicians." He defined professionals as people who take responsibility for their own area of work and expertise, for their institution, and for professional groups representing the field.

—Gloria H. Hsia

High Tech Shopping for Serials Automation

The RTSD Serials Section and the RASD Machine-Assisted Reference Section co-sponsored a two-hour program, "High Tech Shopping for Serials Automation: Linking Public and Technical Services," on June 27. The program was designed to stress the desirability for close cooperation between public services and technical services in the selection of an automated serials system. Using a shopping motif, each of the four speakers presented a list of items to consider when planning for purchase or development of an automated serials system.

Wilma Reid Cipolla, director, Undergraduate Library at the State University of New York, spoke from a public services perspective. Her theme was, "Finding a Way Out of the Serials Maze—Is an Online System the Answer? *or* I Want What I Want When I Want It!" She began with a story about a typical undergraduate searching for articles to support a research paper. Access to materials ("I want what I want") and the immediacy of that access ("when I want it") is the primary goal for effective service delivery by the public services staff. Librarians often fail to meet that goal and the library user is usually disappointed with library service.

Ms. Cipolla had seven suggestions in her shopping list to help guide users through the serials maze: (1) an integrated public access catalog that includes detailed holdings information as well as clearly identified locations; (2) natural language displays and instructions; (3) network access to union lists also providing detailed holdings and location information; (4) automatic links between indexing and location tools; (5) access to journal contents in the public access catalog; (6) broadened search capabilities; (7) remote user access and document delivery capabilities.

The first two suggestions are the most critical and will be a major hurdle to overcome. It is up to the library staff to work together to provide the means to get through the serials maze.

The second speaker, Jean Farrington, head, Serials Department, Van Pelt Library, Unive.sity of Pennsylvania, spoke from a technical services perspective. She stated that technical services staff are living in the fast lane these days. Automation has made the backroom activities visible through online systems and public access displays. This has a "goldfish bowl" effect that can result in either improvements or impediments to serial access in a library.

Ms. Farrington listed five areas to evaluate when shopping for an automated serials system. The first is to evaluate the specific features of the system. Check-in, claiming, binding, holdings, fund accounting, management statistics, and interface needs should all be considered.

The second area of evaluation is that of database creation and maintenance. The size of the collection and the type of system (stand alone, integrated, or interfaced) will be the determining factors. A major consideration is if the local serials database is part of a larger database or if it is a separate bibliographic file.

The third area is that of standards and obligations, followed by those of present or existing environmental factors.

The last area of evaluation is that of future developments. The track record on software delivery, the present and future capabilities, and the ability to upgrade hardware should all be examined.

Ms. Farrington ended her presentation with three cautions from the technical services perspective: (1) be realistic, don't be overly picky when choosing a system; (2) be flexible, study and understand current workflow and expect it to change; and (3) remember the "goldfish bowl" effect—as soon as you have checked in an issue, the user expects it to be on the shelf.

Rian Miller-McIrvine, head, OCLC Services Division, PALINET, spoke from the vendor perspective on the topic, "When the Going Gets Tough, the Tough Go Shopping." She began by reminding the audience of the definition of a serial and then equated that definition with serials automation: several media, in successive parts, with software that is numbered, and intended to be continued indefinitely.

Rian Miller-McIrvine's shopping catagories included: (1) goals of serials automation; (2) criteria for selecting a serials system; (3) pitfalls in the selection process; (4) relating the system to activities; (5) role of standards; and (6) speculation about the serial control environment in the near future.

Historically, serials automation focused on control and management, with improved access to information only a by-product. The current library environment is characterized by a renewed importance of access and delivery. Those should be the goals for any new automation effort. The importance of MARC-based bibliographic records was also highlighted.

The focus of system efforts should be on delivery rather than storage. From the user perspective, one-stop shopping is the goal and the system should support the necessary linkages from bibliographic records to holdings, between bibliographic records, and between the local system and other library systems or networks.

Rian Miller-McIrvine's future scenario includes an emphasis on article level control, content analysis, and links to full-text databases. In order to achieve that one-stop approach the users need, the proper links to abstracting and indexing references should be made. The CONSER Abstracting and Indexing Coverage Project has already made that serials database "rich with notes." The serials control of today should become the access of tomorrow.

The last speaker, James E. Rush, president, James E. Rush Associates, had a shopping list for hardware. As the last to speak, he reminded the audience that hardware should be the last consideration when choosing an automated system. However, it is often a first consideration due to organizational or economic constraints.

Mr. Rush spoke about CPU's (Central Processing Units), mass storage, input and output devices, and communication. He recited a number of statistics and capabilities and emphasized the importance of flexibility. Like other speakers, he highlighted the necessity for MARC-based records. Standard data allows for much easier conversion and will provide the means to take advantage of upgrades of system software and hardware.

—Julia Blixrud

Retrospective Conversion Interest Group: Retrospective Conversion of Serials

Conversion of manual records for serials into machine-readable records is still a topic of active concern, judging from the good attendance at this June 28 program. Although four very different projects were described, some constants emerged: (1) no matter how it is done, retrospective conversion of serials requires a significant amount of in-house problem resolution; and (2) problems can be expected in the following areas: latest entry records, AACR vs. AACR 2 records, and "missed" title changes.

Julia Blixrud of the Library of Congress and former manager of the CONSER Abstracting and Indexing Coverage Project, recounted the project's efforts to ensure that records for the approximately 102,000 entries present on lists submitted by major abstracting and indexing services were represented in the CONSER database. Besides the problems noted above, the project experienced difficulty in selecting which OCLC record to update, conflicts in date information, and questions about whether certain titles are serials. Ms. Blixrud emphasized the importance of converting data according to existing standards so that the resulting records can be used for future applications.

Robert Alan, University of California, San Diego, spoke on "In-House Conversion and Merging Bibliographic and Item-Level Information." The project converted manual bibliographic records using the OCLC database and then appended holdings data converted from an in-house system, preparatory to implementing Innovacq for acquisitions and serials control. The project found the hit rate and quality of bibliographic and authority records in OCLC to be high. Specifically trained students converted approximately eight titles per hour, working directly online. The importance of training, revision, and good documentation, coupled with varied duties and a higher-than-average pay rate for the student converters, were mentioned as contributing to the project's success.

Pat Banach and Cynthia Spell, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, discussed "Contracting Conversion Out to a Bibliographic Utility (OCLC)." Stated reasons for this less-common approach were the relatively small size of the collection and professional staff, as well as the need for a speedy conversion in order to implement System 2000. Using shelflist cards, OCLC converted 27,000 titles, or 95 percent of the titles sent to them. Most of the remaining titles consisted of problems which were assigned to the library's professional serials staff to resolve. The importance of drafting careful specifications to the contractor was stressed.

A final approach to the retrospective conversion of

serials, "In-House Conversion Using a CD-ROM Database (Laserquest)," was presented by Carol Parkhurst, University of Nevada, Reno. Again, the small size of the library's collection (some 5,000 current titles), influenced the choice of approach. The project, still in progress, has experienced a 95 percent hit rate, and searchers can find and print worksheets for approximately 20 titles an hour. A trained cataloger can check and complete worksheets for about 100 titles per week. Authority work is not done at the conversion stage because all titles will be sent later through UTLAS authority control.

Summary holdings are being entered into a 949 field on the converted records.

—Regina R. Reynolds

LC/NACO Participants Discussion Group

The meeting of the LC/NACO Participants Discussion Group on June 28 was opened with welcoming remarks made by Lucia J. Rather, director for cataloging at the Library of Congress.

Suzanne L. Liggett, coordinator of national cooperative cataloging projects, presented a status report on NACO activities, enumerating the significant contributions made to the Library of Congress database by NACO libraries. To date, over 231,000 new name authority records, 1,500 series authority records, and 60,000 bibliographic records have been created by NACO participants. In addition, over 3,000 changes to existing name authority records have been initiated in 1987 alone as a result of NACO libraries' requests and queries. Ms. Liggett also reported that the National Agricultural Library is currently keying records directly into the Library of Congress database, and that, with the addition of Louisiana State University, the number of participating NACO libraries is now up to 42.

Ms. Liggett then outlined plans for visits that she would undertake with either Ms. Rather or John Byrum to libraries which will be participating in the National Coordinated Cataloging Program (NCCP), scheduled for implementation in 1988. The purpose of these visits is to confer with the institutions on their NACO program, any problems they are experiencing, and on general NCCP policies and procedures. So far, visits have been made to Harvard and the Universities of Chicago, Texas at Austin, Illinois, and California, Berkeley. Future visits are planned to Yale University; Indiana University, Bloomington; and the University of Michigan. Ms. Liggett expressed hope that visits would also be possible to other NACO libraries located near the NCCP participants.

Sally McCallum, chief, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, gave an update on developments in the Linked System Project (LSP) in early 1987. OCLC began accepting distribution of records from the Library of Congress via the computer link. As a result, records input into the Library of Congress database become available in OCLC's files within 24–30 hours. Over 230,000 records have already been distributed to OCLC. RLG has had authority distribution in place since August 1985 and has had over one million records added to its database through LSP. In addition, RLG has recently implemented the contribution and information retrieval phases of the project. Maria Clark of Yale University spent a week at the Library of Congress being trained in MARC tagging and in the cataloging procedures for making changes to authority records. Yale can now input new name authority records directly into the RLG system, which will then transmit them to the Library of Congress database via the LSP link. These contributed records will be distinguishable by an "nr" prefix preceding the control number. Changes to existing name authority records can be made in the same way.

Ms. Rather next gave a status report on the National Coordinated Cataloging Program, a cooperative effort to reduce duplication of cataloging among institutions and, at the same time, to produce a greater number of national-level bibliographic records in a more timely fashion. A steering committee consisting of Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh, assistant librarian for processing services Henriette D. Avram, Ms. Rather, and the directors of the participating institution, has reached agreement upon the program's basic policies. Participating libraries will receive terminals linked to the Library of Congress database via Telenet. Cataloging will follow Library of Congress standards, including the application of AACR 2 cataloging rules and Library of Congress rule interpretations, subject headings, and classification. Completed bibliographic records will be an integral part of the Library of Congress database, maintained and updated as necessary, and distributed via the MARC Distribution Service. The Library of Congress will use available LSP capabilities to distribute completed authority records to OCLC and RLG. These cooperative records will be flagged by a "c" value in the cataloging source code field.

Library of Congress Comterm terminals are to be installed at the participating institutions in the fall of 1987. When the bibliographic application of LSP is implemented at some future date, it will be the vehicle for NCCP records to enter the Library of Congress database. In the first year of the program, the participating libraries will try to contribute 600 records each.

Pat Bernard, principal editor of the National Union Catalog (NUC), gave a presentation on

contributions to the Library of Congress name authority file made by the Catalog Management and Publication Division (CMP). In 1982, CMP staff began creating new name authority records, as well as updating existing authority records, based on NUC reports submitted by outside libraries. To date approximately 120,000 authorities have been created or upgraded by CMP staff. Headings on these records are formulated using the AACR 2 rules and Library of Congress rule interpretations, but because the item cataloged is not actually seen at the Library of Congress, the records are coded "Preliminary" unless adequate documentation exists in the online bibliographic file. These new authorities can also be recognized by the presence of an "nuc" prefix in the 670 citation.

Mr. Bernard outlined features of CMP authority work of which users of the Library of Congress names file should be aware. Authority records for names used only as subject headings are not created, and very few series authorities are made. In establishing Canadian headings, CMP staff does not consult the National Library of Canada authority file. If no author's "usage" is indicated on an NUC report, authority headings are based on the heading provided on the report. In the case of corporate bodies, where usage is difficult to determine, headings are formulated based on cataloger's judgment. Authorities showing no usage, which constitute about 60 percent of CMP records, should be re-evaluated before using. If an NUC report contains a typographical difference between the heading provided and the usage shown, the authority heading will be based on the usage form. At the Library of Congress, if a book received for cataloging shows a varying degree of fullness from a CMP heading, the Library cataloger will record the variant form of name in a 670 citation, but will not change the existing heading. Also, if a CMP heading is used in actual cataloging, the Library of Congress cataloger re-evaluates the heading as necessary, then upgrades the record to "fully-established" and deletes the "preliminary" coding. NACO libraries also have the option of upgrading these headings or requesting that NACO do so.

The final topic of discussion was the NACO Tenth Anniversary which will be celebrated at the 1988 ALA Midwinter Meeting in San Antonio. Brian Helge of the Center for Research Libraries is coordinating the celebration, which will be of informal character. He has contacted all NACO participants, most of whom have responded enthusiastically. Non-participating institutions or individuals are welcome to attend the function; Mr. Helge asked that they contact him. It was emphasized that individuals or their institutions will have to bear the financial burden of sending representatives to the celebration, as the Library of Congress cannot provide funding.

In the general discussion that followed, topics covered included the involvement of NCCP libraries in subject authority work, the upcoming changes to British place name headings, and the difficulties of some searching for headings on bibliographic records in OCLC files (libraries were reminded that "to NACO" can be checked and NACO will search if the local search is too complicated or lengthy).

—Lidia M. Heretz

Microforms: Dead or Alive

The Reproduction of Library Materials and Resources Sections of the Resources and Technical Services Division (RTSD) held a joint two-hour program entitled "Microforms: Dead or Alive?" The program was chaired by Jack Pontius of Pennsylvania State University.

Scott Bullard of Kent State University played devil's advocate in his entertaining keynote speech, "Microforms—the Death of a Dream." Mr. Bullard contended that a librarian's dream of the 1960s and 1970s of retaining vast amounts of information in a minimum amount of space has never been fulfilled and that microform soon will be rendered obsolete by newer technology.

Limitations of microform and the librarian's failure to understand it properly were cited as reasons for its demise. In what he termed the "Woody Allen," "needle-in-a-haystack," and "Bella Lugosi syndromes," Bullard noted that microforms can be used only with special machines which are often broken, that microfiche are easily stolen or misfiled, and that librarians have traditionally housed microforms in the darkest, dingiest, unfriendliest areas of libraries. Who can blame patrons for not wanting to use them? he asked.

Micropublishers also were faulted for producing large, expensive sets containing ill-chosen materials on poor quality fiche or film, with little or no indexing. In addition, there was no bibliographic control for these sets.

Perhaps the most persuasive argument for the death of microforms, however, is the development of computer technology, particularly Compact Disk-Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM). Bullard cited vast storage capabilities and increasing familiarity with the compact disk format along with access capabilities as the chief factors in favor of CD-ROM. While there are still problems with security, advantages of new technology far outweigh the disadvantages, he said. Mr. Bullard concluded that librarians' high expectations for microforms, at best, represent a dream that they cannot afford to continue.

Felix Hannible of University Microfilms International (UMI) presented a far different view in her paper, "Microforms—the Dream Still Lives." Calling Mr. Bullard's claims "an exaggeration," she said a large percentage of the collections in the nation's research libraries is microform, which she said is still indispensable.

Ms. Hannible said micropublishers have become more sensitive to needs of the librarian and have improved their products with better quality film stock, more versatile, reliable machines, carefully chosen collections that better suit the needs of researchers, and attempts to provide proper indexing and correct labeling as well as the use of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards.

UMI is participating in the Major Microforms Project to provide bibliographic control and is using the CONSER database to determine serial title changes. While UMI is exploring CD-ROM technology, application of this technology will be used to complement, not replace, microforms, she said.

In her paper, "Preservation Microfilming," Ann Swartzell of the New York State Library in Albany, N.Y., discussed how a library can become involved with a preservation microfilming project and what types of materials should be filmed. She said libraries contemplating preservation microfilming should consider how much space will be saved by discarding the hard copy ("If you can't discard it, don't film it!"), the benefits of making multiple copies of the microform available in different areas of the library, and the desirability of cooperatively applying for grant funding.

Once involved in the process, a library must then decide what can be filmed. Access, bibliographic control, and physical characteristics are some of the essential aspects for consideration, she said. The library should also check such publications as the *National Register of Microfilm Masters* to be sure that the title hasn't already been filmed, she advised. For more information, the publication, *Preservation Microfilming: A Guide for Librarians and Archivists,* will soon be available from the American Library Association (ALA).

Shirley Leung of the University of California, Irvine, discussed advances in bibliographic control, particularly the cataloging of titles in large microform sets. She noted the pessimism of the 1970s, when it was believed that cataloging microforms was too costly, and how that attitude has changed. A major step toward microform cataloging was taken with the cooperative Major Microforms Project. Through this project, designated libraries input cataloging records for titles in a set to the OCLC database. For very large sets, several libraries may cooperate to complete the set, as in the five-library Wing Project. Other libraries can then purchase a complete set on tape or cards from OCLC, and OCLC will update the library's holdings for all titles in the set. "Set processing" is essential since the cost of searching and updating individual records would be prohibitive, she said.

Despite 1980s advancement in funding, cooperation, and computer-assisted cataloging, there still are limitations, Ms. Leung said. Most cataloging is of a retrospective nature with not enough attention given to current materials. Although UTLAS has now also developed set processing, it is not available on Research Libraries Network (RLIN) or for microforms cataloged by the Library of Congress. Other limitations are the expense of such large sets and general unawareness of what is available.

Ms. Leung concluded that while much has been accomplished, much more remains to be done. She said microforms are far from dead; in fact they are showing strong signs of life.

The final speaker, Glenda Pearson of the University of Washington, Seattle, discussed microforms from the reference perspective in her paper, "Public Service to a Hidden Kingdom." She chided public services librarians for failing to meet the challenge of microforms and for failing to take advantage of the "captive researcher." Ms. Pearson emphasized the role of the reference librarian in determining needs of the user and pointed out that it is easier to know what a patron is reading when he is working in a controlled environment, rather than working independently in open stacks. In this sense, reference librarians should welcome microforms and should take the necessary time to learn what is in their collections, she said. They should also make sure that microfilm equipment provides reliable access to the medium.

Rather than replacing microforms, computers are a great boon because they allow access to the medium, according to Pearson. Easy access to sets like Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) will lead users to microforms. In this way current technology can be used to get the most from an investment in microforms.

Following a moving recollection of how information found in a microform saved a man from deportation and certain death, Ms. Pearson concluded with an observation that literature's meaning is in its consumption; its format is irrelevant.

—Jean L. Hirons

Committee to Study Serials Cataloging

This committee met at the Annual Conference on June 29 under the chairmanship of Frank E. Sadowski, Jr., of the Health Sciences Library, University of Virginia Medical Center.

The committee began its meeting with a resumption of the discussion, started at the ALA Midwinter conference, on the use of uniform title as main entry heading for translations of serials. The proposal was made to drop the use of such uniform titles and use the title of the translation as the main entry. The original language title or titles would be covered with a note and added entries as appropriate. The reason for this proposal was that often the original-language title is changed but the translated one, usually in English, remains the same. Dorothy Glasby reported that the Library of Congress practice has been to use the original-language title as a uniform title and create a new entry when that original language title changes. Members of the committee and the audience were mixed in their reactions to both the proposal and the Library of Congress practice. Mrs. Glasby agreed to carry the proposal back to the Library of Congress again for further consideration. She indicated that the Library would document either the proposal or its present practice in a rule interpretation (RI) depending on what it decided.

A discussion followed, with examples of actual serials, on how to apply the newly revised rule 21.2A concerning what constitutes a title change requiring a new entry for a serial. It was evident from the discussion that librarians are still adjusting to this revised rule and have differences of opinion about its application. In a related matter, it was suggested that there was a need for a rule interpretation to cover variations in title involving only the addition or deletion of words connected to the designation. Participants were unhappy with the prospect that even under the revised rule the addition or deletion of words such as "for the fiscal year" would necessitate the creation of a new entry if the title were short. Mrs. Glasby said that the Library of Congress would certainly consider this suggestion.

A proposal was made to reword rule 12.0B1 to allow for more sources of information, thus reducing the need for brackets. Mrs. Glasby reported that the newly revised edition of the ISBD-S permits information to be taken, without bracketing, from any source where it appears in all areas except the title and the edition areas. She said that consideration was being given, at the Library of Congress, to adopting this practice. The committee decided to work, at some future time, on a draft of a change to the rule.

A number of topics dealing with the designation area were discussed. One topic dealt with the transcription of the designation area when combined dates and/or numbering are used on the piece. The Library of Congress and the National Library of Canada are currently using different practices but hope, eventually, to agree on a single practice to be used in the CONSER Program.

Another discussion, resumed from an earlier meeting, concerned the use of "new ser." and similar statements in the designation area. AACR 2 does not have any examples of how this should be done and no one is sure whether, in closing an entry, it is correct to repeat "new ser." with the designation of the final issue. It was pointed out, from the audience, that the NISO standard does not call for the repetition of the words when the area is being closed. The committee will work on a statement and examples to be incorporated in chapter 12 of AACR 2.

After completing the items on the agenda Frank Sadowski suggested to the incoming committee chair, Patrick Callahan, that the committee explore the use of the RTSD *Newsletter* to communicate items of interest. He also reminded the audience that suggestions of topics for discussion are always welcome and can be sent to the committee chair at any time.

Committee members are Mary Case of Northwestern University, Patrick Callahan of the University of Arkansas, Suzanne Thomas of the University of Pittsburgh, and Joseph Gabriel of Lowell University. Sylvia Martin, Vanderbilt University, is an intern on the committee. Crystal Graham, University of California at San Diego, serves on the committee because she is the Serials Section representative to the Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA). Dorothy Glasby functions as Library of Congress liaison to the committee.

—Maureen Landry

China *(Continued from p. 526)*

The new library, located in the western suburbs of Beijing, covers an area of more than 18 acres. Two 22-story stacks, devoted to book storage, are at the center of the structure, whose total floor space is one-and-one-half million square feet. Construction of the structure, at a cost fo $78.4 million, was completed in four years.

At the end of 1986, the National Library of China's collections numbered 13,778,124 volumes. The foundations of the library's collections predate its establishment by more than 700 years because of the cultural inheritance of part of the Imperial Library of the Southern Song Dynasty (1127–1279 A.D.) and the Imperial Library of the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644 A.D.). With completion of the new structure, and the continuing use of the library's previous structures as a branch library, shelving capacity now exists for 20 million volumes. The new library also contains more than 30 reading rooms, with seating for 3,000 readers. A staff of more than 1,625 will assist the anticipated 7–8,000 daily visitors.

(Continued on p. 534)

China *(Continued from p. 533)*

Mr. Welsh also participated in an International Symposium on Developing Strategy of Computer-Based Chinese Data Processing, held on October 7. Speakers from the National Library of China, OCLC, and Chinese government officials led discussion of various topics relating to the processing of Chinese bibliographical data.

AMERICAN TREASURY

PRODUCED BY ©CBS NEWS IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

This week's question drawn from the CBS News "American Treasury" series, broadcast each weekday at 3:57 p.m. (EST) on the CBS Television Network is:

How was the starling introduced into the United States?

The answer to last week's question is:

The stories we know today as Mother Goose tales, such as Cinderella or Sleeping Beauty, are actually European folktales that go back centuries. In all likelihood, there was no real Mother Goose. But there was a "father." In 1967, Frenchman Charles Perrault printed a collection of the tales called *Histories or Tales of Past Times Told by Mother Goose, with Morals.* It was the first time the name "Mother Goose" appeared in a book title.

Soprano Dawn Upshaw and Pianist Margo Garrett To Give Recital on December 12

Soprano Dawn Upshaw and pianist Margo Garrett will present a recital in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library of Congress at 5:30 p.m. on Saturday afternoon, December 12. Their program will include musical settings of Emily Dickinson's poetry by Aaron Copland, George Perle, George Walker, Arthur Farwell, and Louise Talma; four songs by Ernest Chausson; *Night Dances* by Juliana Hall; Five Songs, Op. 27 of Sergei Prokofiev; and a selection of lieder by Robert Schumann. The concert will be free to the public, with no tickets required.

Soprano Dawn Upshaw has achieved a worldwide reputation both on the operatic stage and in the concert hall since winning the 1984 Young Concert Artist auditions and the 1985 Naumburg Vocal Competition. Her engagements this season include two roles at the Metropolitan Opera.

Pianist Margo Garrett currently serves on the faculties of the New England Conservatory, the Juilliard School, and Tanglewood. Miss Garrett has recorded for several commercial labels; with Miss Upshaw, she has recently released an album of songs by Sergei Rachmaninoff and Hugo Wolf.

The concert will be sponsored by the Da Capo Fund in the Library of Congress. It will be taped for delayed broadcast over radio station WGMS on Friday evening, March 25, 1988.

Renovation Update

The news this week is the closing of the Main Reading Room at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, December 9, but other changes have also been taking place and are planned in the near future as part of the renovation program.

The **Telephone Reference** operation of the Telephone Reference, Correspondence and Bibliography Section, was relocated on November 13 from Alcove 7 of the Main Reading Room to Room LJ 132 in the Jefferson Building. The **Jefferson Congressional Reading Room** was relocated from Alcove 8 of the Main Reading Room to Room LJ 122E in the Jefferson Building on November 20.

The **Center Room** of the fifth floor of the Adams Building was opened to the public on December 4. It includes a computer catalog center, a copy center, and book service.

The **Main Card Catalog** is in the process of being relocated to the Adams Building, Deck 7 South, and is scheduled by the Library Environment Resources Office to be completely moved by Tuesday, December 15. **City telephone directories** will also be relocated to Adams Deck 7 South.

Additional changes planned are the openings of **Research Guidance Office stations** at the entrance to the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room and the Social Science Reading Room on Thursday, December 10. The following day, the **Catalog Management Filing Section** will move from Room 140F in the Jefferson Building to Deck 8 in the Adams Building.

STAFF NEWS

Librarian Praises Keyworkers; Encourages Them To Reach for CFC Goal

Robert Kinneary gives Thomas Jefferson a smile as Library CFC campaign nears goal.

Library of Congress employees had contributed $187,901—99 percent of the Library's 1988 goal of $190,000 for the Combined Federal Campaign of the National Capital Area (CFC)—as most campaign donations were tallied the first week in December. Federal employees' CFC contributions help to support hundreds of voluntary nonprofit organizations, such as those that provide services to the hungry or homeless, children and older Americans, and even to the arts and environmental protection groups.

James H. Billington, The Librarian of Congress, and Ruth Ann Stewart, assistant librarian of national programs, met informally with campaign keyworkers on November 24 to thank them for their fund-raising efforts, which at that time had netted 81 percent of the Library's goal, and to encourage them to continue the campaign for a few more days. "What you have all done is wonderful; I know it's hard to ask your colleagues for contributions," said Dr. Billington, campaign chair. The most important thing in a successful campaign, he said, is that every employee be asked to make a contribution. "The Thanksgiving season is an appropriate time of year to remember those who are less fortunate," he said.

Dr. Billington offered to meet with employees, or groups of employees, if keyworkers thought it would help the campaign. "Let me know if I can help, if there is anything I can do," he said. "I am tremendously impressed with the talent and good feeling that I see as I get around to the various departments," he said. Dr. Billington shook hands with individual keyworkers and chatted briefly with them.

Ms. Stewart, vice chair of the campaign, thanked the keyworkers for their "enormously good job in an uphill campaign." She introduced Patricia Hines, CFC department coordinator for Processing Services, and asked her to explain her strategy for raising $14,000 in pledges and contributions from employees in her department. Ms. Hines said she telephoned everyone in her department who hadn't responded to the campaign. "It's out there; you can get it," Ms. Hines declared.

Annual Carol Sing Celebrates Spirits of Youth and Retirees

The Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building will ring with carols at 11 a.m. Tuesday, December 22, in the annual Carol Sing sponsored by the Library of Congress Welfare and Recreation Association (WRA).

Saluting the WRA child-care program, which opened this fall, and Library retirees, who always are welcomed back for the holiday festivities, the program is titled "The Great Spirit Welcomes the Great Kids." This year, "the program is meant to be a special celebration—of the joyful spirit of youth and the wise spirit of retirees," said Leo Anderson, who retires this month after 17 years with the Library of Congress and 27 years of service with the Federal government. For 13 of his past 15 years with the WRA Choral Society, Mr. Anderson has been coordinator and master-of-ceremonies for the annual Carol Sing. For the fourth year, he will be assisted in that role by Reba N. Burruss of the Copyright Office.

Participants in the program are the WRA Choral Society, the Library of Congress Chorale, the Paul Junior High School Band Ensemble, Library officials who will appear in a repeat performance of "The Twelve Days of Christmas," Santa Claus, Ms. Claus, and Santa's helpers.

(Continued on p. 536)

STAFF NEWS

Carol Sing *(Continued from p. 535)*

Special guests at the annual Carol Sing traditionally are retired employees of the Library and children of Library employees. The Library's extended family all gather around a huge Christmas tree in the Great Hall to sing carols and to welcome the Clauses. After the carol sing, retired Library employees will be served a luncheon in their honor in the Montpelier Room on the sixth floor of the James Madison Memorial Library.

Library of Congress Chorale Plans Annual Christmas Concert

A program of traditional carols plus antiphonal works by Giovanni Gabrieli, Jacob Handl, and Benjamin Britten will be sung by the Library of Congress Chorale in its Annual Christmas Concert at noon Wednesday, December 16.

Geoffrey Simon, Examining Division of the Copyright Office, is the director of the 40-minute program, which will be held in the upper level of the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

Online Users Group Explains LOCIS Access to Retrieval Systems

The Online Users Group presented a program on LOCIS (Library of Congress Information System) software on September 30. LOCIS permits access to two of the Library's major retrieval systems, MUMS (Multiple Use MARC System) and SCORPIO (Subject-Content-Oriented Retriever for Processing Information Online), through a single sign-on command: BGNS LOCIS. LOCIS enables the combined use of MUMS and SCORPIO to enhance the operation of each.

Lynn Brooks, head of the Information Retrieval Services Section of the Automated Systems Office (ASO), discussed the effects of organizational structure and differing missions on the development of MUMS and SCORPIO, emphasizing that the LOCIS release concludes ASO's efforts to merge the two retrieval systems. Linda Arret, automated reference services specialist in the General Reading Rooms Division, described the capabilities, suggested uses of LOCIS for a wide spectrum of library activities (descriptive and subject cataloging, acquisitions, interlibrary loan, and research), and guided the group through several examples of LOCIS searches.

Mr. Brooks began his account with 1970, when the MARC Development Office (MARC DEV) became a separate entity from its parent, the Information Systems Office (ISO). MARC DEV was responsible for developing MUMS, the bibliographic and authorities automated system; ISO was responsible for SCORPIO, the Congressional Information System. Initially, separate patterns of use and users were envisioned for each and no attempt was made to make these systems compatible. As each system and its capabilities grew, more and more users searched both databases, leading to a reevaluation of the idea of separately functioning systems.

In July 1978, the Bibliographic Systems Office, into which MARC DEV had evolved, and ISO were consolidated into the Automated Systems Office (ASO), which is the organizational entity currently responsible for overseeing the development of the MUMS and SCORPIO systems. Since its inception, ASO has been seeking ways to eliminate duplication by converging the two systems and unifying their capabilities. There are still obstacles to achieving this goal, such as the differences in the creation, organization, and processing of the indexes of each system. There has been some progress, however, in terms of sharing prime record files, such as BOOKSM and PREMARC, with MAPS to be added next to this shared environment. Another step was moving MUMS to a telecommunications environment similar to that for SCORPIO.

The LOCIS software, also known as BOWTIE, is an important advance toward merging the systems. Mr. Brooks carefully advised that LOCIS does not effect a merger but creates a bridge between MUMS and SCORPIO under the one sign-on command. Each system retains all its standard searching features. No major changes were added to either system. Mr. Brooks characterized this bridge as "a usable interim measure" until more substantial efforts are completed under the Strategic Information Systems Plan and its "resystemization" efforts, and described it as "a relatively economical yet beneficial step toward a more comprehensive and unified retrieval environment."

Ms. Arret's presentation elaborated on that of Mr. Brooks by working through specific examples of searches under LOCIS, thus exploring ways in which SCORPIO features can be used in MUMS searches and ways in which MUMS searches can be saved. One example that she used was to sign on to LOCIS and then use the FIND command to do a keyword search for the word *Jupiter*. This retrieved any BOOKSM, SERIALS, APIF, MAPS, MUSIC, LOIS, and AV

STAFF NEWS

records that contain the word, *Jupiter*. Recalling the search history showed a saved set for only the BOOKSM records. (The other records are not yet able to cross the bridge to SCORPIO.) The SCORPIO set can then be tailored with all available SCORPIO limit commands, such as year of imprint, language, or type of illustration.

She also offered specific examples of users whose searching would be enhanced by particular advantages concomitant with LOCIS sign-on. These included copyright searchers who might be using COHM and want to search MUMS order or serial records; subject catalogers who might be searching authorities files and want to browse by call number; Congressional Research Service analysts who might be searching the citation file and want to check for call numbers of serials; and researchers in the public reading rooms who want to do keyword searches and have those results saved in SCORPIO sets.

The important point that both Mr. Brooks and Ms. Arret emphasized was that while a complete merger is not now achieved, LOCIS is one step that makes the Library's retrieval systems more flexible and easily accessible to all users and staff.

—Ronald S. Bluestone

Mary Jack Wintle Earns 25-Year Federal Service Award

Mary Jack Wintle, assistant director of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH), received her 25-year Federal Service Award pin from Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh on September 28.

Ms. Wintle remembers learning braille in a Junior League community service placement program in Shreveport, La., her hometown. "I produced study materials and a couple of children's books in braille, but then I went off to library school and thought the Junior League had wasted all that effort teaching me braille, that I'd never use it again," she said.

For the past 25 years, however, Ms. Wintle has not only found her knowledge of braille useful but has participated in top NLS/BPH management roles in what Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin earlier this year termed "a uniquely extensive and effective program."

Ms. Wintle came to the Library of Congress in 1962 as a member of the Library's Special Recruit (now Intern) Program. Her first position at the former Division of the Blind was head of the regional library that

Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh presents Mary Jack Wintle with 25-year pin.

was serving Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. "There were only about 30 people on the division's staff then. Our offices were located on the ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building, in the northeast corner. Our library collection and storage was on Deck 11, the fourth floor of the John Adams Building," she recalled. In 1967 the division was able to consolidate its offices and collections by moving to its present location at the Taylor Street Annex.

"Our staff was so small then that we had staff birthday recognitions periodically. We were a close-knit group. Today, our staff is larger than 130 persons and we've largely gone from informal gatherings to formal staff meetings," she said.

Ms. Wintle became head of the Selection and Publication Section in January 1967, after having served as assistant head of the section since 1964. "My first challenge as assistant head was to develop a new format for the patron magazines because a recent survey had shown that the magazines needed improvement. At the time, the American Foundation for the Blind (AFB) was publishing *Talking Book Topics*, the main patron publication. I worked with AFB to develop the larger-size format, using large print (14-point type) to increase the publication's accessibility to potential users. I also launched flexible disks as a new product for *Talking Book Topics* in 1966," she recalled.

(Continued on p. 538)

STAFF NEWS

Mary Jack Wintle *(Continued from p. 537)*

Eventually, NLS moved the flexible-disk format into magazines and books, she explained. "We got the idea from seeing a flexible disk used by *National Geographic* magazine in an article about Sir Winston Churchill's funeral."

Ms. Wintle also participated in the development of new technology, witnessing the introduction of three-speed record players—33, 16, and 8 RPM—and the development of cassette players. "As selections officer, I was responsible for the selection of the first cassette titles for the program," she said. "We tried to select a variety of titles that might appeal to a variety of people to create a valid test of the medium."

In 1968, she was appointed assistant chief for acquisitions after a reorganization. She was named assistant chief of the division in 1975; the position title changed to assistant director of NLS/BPH soon thereafter.

She sees the development of the national network of cooperating libraries as significant to the program's success. "The push for professional librarians in the network and on the NLS/BPH staff has had a dramatic impact on the program's success. The increased budget has allowed for expanded book production and new equipment, and finally, more readers. We have grown from a readership of 85,000 to more than 600,000 since I've been with the program," she said.

"More important," Ms. Wintle added, "the NLS/BPH program moved from a conservative book selection to more of a general public library and community bookstore for our readers. It has been gratifying to be able to work in and contribute to this model national program."

Ms. Wintle holds three degrees: a bachelor of arts in English literature from Louisiana State University, a master of arts from Yale University, and a master of science in library science from Louisiana State University.

Her husband, James W. Longest, is a professor of rural sociology at the University of Maryland. They reside in University Park, Md.

Katherine Young Retires

Katherine Young, the platemaker for the Printing Unit, Central Services, has retired after 30 years of Federal service with the Library of Congress.

A native of Gaffney, S.C., Mrs. Young began her Library career in the former Buildings and Grounds Division. She worked for a brief period as a bindery helper in the former Aerospace Technology Division before moving to Central Services which then was the Secretary's Office, where she performed duties of increasing responsibility. In August 1969, she took the job from which she retired in May.

Associate Librarian Glen Zimmerman presented her with a 30-year Federal Service Award and a retirement certificate. Current and former co-workers honored Mrs. Young and her husband, Clarence, at a retirement reception at the Chef's Table restaurant. The Youngs will continue to reside in Washington, D.C. She has mentioned considering extensive travel.

Thomas N. Tyree Dies

Thomas N. Tyree, facility manager with the Library Support Services Office since January, died October 30 at the Washington Home Hospice in Washington, D.C. He is survived by his parents, a brother, and two daughters, all of Odessa, Tex.

Born September 22, 1943, in San Angelo, Tex., Mr. Tyree graduated from Texas A & M University, College Station, Tex., with bachelor's and master's degrees in urban planning.

Before joining the Library of Congress, Mr. Tyree served with distinction in the U.S. Air Force from February 1967 to June 1972; he received the rank of captain prior to his release to inactive duty. While in the Air Force, Mr. Tyree graduated with honors from the U.S. Air Force Undergraduate Navigator Training School, receiving his navigator's wings in October 1967. During his tour of duty in Vietnam, he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Upon his return to civilian employment, Mr. Tyree did his internship and graduate work in urban planning in McAllen, Tex. After several years as a city planner, Mr. Tyree went to work for Northrop Worldwide Aircraft Services, Inc., as an industrial engineer, special projects, at the Khatani Air Force Base, Iran, until the Iranian revolution forced his return to Texas.

Mr. Tyree also served as public works branch manager during a joint venture between the Hughes Aircraft Company, Bendix Corporation, and Holmes and Narver Architectural Engineering Firm. As a data control administrator with ARAMCO in Saudi Arabia before relocating in Washington, D.C., Mr. Tyree coordinated the writing of a computerized management information system for tracking the status of communications engineering projects worldwide.

STAFF NEWS

As a facility manager at the Library, Mr. Tyree provided support in program planning and budgeting efforts involving the Architect of the Capitol, General Services Administration, other government agencies, contractors, and other Library units for a safe, healthful, secure, and efficient environment adapted to the needs of Library of Congress programs.

At the time of his death, Mr. Tyree was completing procedural documents for the integration of computer technology with Buildings Management Office activities for a more effective, efficient, and responsive facilities management program.

Staff Activities

Jurij Dobczansky, Slavic cataloger, Subject Cataloging Division, is the author of *Chernobyl and Its Aftermath: A Selected Bibliography,* published in October by The Washington Group. The bibliography includes a foreword by David R. Marples and covers journal articles, monographs, reports, and records of congressional hearings that have appeared since the nuclear power plant accident on April 26, 1986. The Chernobyl bibliography is available for $3 from the publisher, The Washington Group, P.O. Box 11248, Washington, DC 20008.

Peter Fay, head, Performing Arts Library at the Library of Congress, appears regularly in "Around Town," a program dedicated to the visual and performing arts in Washington, D.C., which is broadcast by Washington television station WETA, Channel 26. Mr. Fay joins panelists Peggy Cooper Cafritz, chair emeritus of the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities; Hap Erstein, theater critic for *The Washington Times;* Robert Aubry Davis, WETA host and panel moderator; and experts on various topics. In November, the panel reviewed the National Gallery exhibit of Georgia O'Keeffe's work, the opening of the Washington Opera season at the Kennedy Center, the New Playwrights Theater production of *Idioglossia,* and a new film, "Cry Freedom." The weekly half-hour arts program is broadcast at 11 p.m. Mondays and is repeated at 5:30 p.m. Saturdays.

Edgar Glick, external research administrator, Congressional Research Service (CRS), spoke on "Presenting You—to the Corporate Officers, the Board and the Friends," at a session of the combined District of Columbia Library Association and Virginia Library Association Convention held at the Hyatt Crystal City Hotel November 7. Mr. Glick lectures on public speaking at CRS institutes for staff members of congressional, state, and district offices.

Ralph Oman, Register of Copyrights, delivered a lecture on copyright protection, provided by U.S. law, of computer programs while at a conference sponsored by the Max Planck Institute in Munich, Germany, October 6. In Frankfurt on October 7 and 8 for the Frankfurt Book Fair, he attended the Association of American Publishers' luncheon, met privately with German scientific, technical, and medical publishers, and briefed the International Publishers Association on the U.S. mandatory deposit requirements and the Berne Convention.

In September, Mr. Oman served as an adviser on the U.S. delegation to a biennial meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, of the 23 governing bodies of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The delegates reviewed and approved the program and budget of WIPO and its various intellectual property unions for the 1988–89 biennium. Mr. Oman also participated in U.S. negotiations to host a diplomatic conference in Washington to adopt a Semiconductor Chip Treaty.

Dorothy Schrader, Copyright Office general counsel; **Lewis Flack,** policy planning adviser; and **Mr. Oman** met with officials of the Soviet Copyright Agency (VAAP) in Moscow and Leningrad in July. The purpose of the visit was to reopen communication with their counterparts through an exchange of ideas and information about their respective copyright laws and to discuss international copyright issues.

Marybeth Peters, Copyright Office policy planning adviser, lectured on the copyright of musical compositions and sound recordings at the Memphis State University School of Law's continuing legal education seminar in Memphis, Tenn., October 16. She also participated in a panel discussion of the relationship between a music publisher and sound recording company. Earlier in the month, she attended a Practicing Law Institute program on Introduction to Copyright and Trademark Law in New York City, where she discussed the Copyright Office and developments in international copyright law. Also, in August, she gave a two-hour presentation on U.S. copyright law to the International Law Institute's seminar on Intellectual Property Policy and International Negotiation in Washington, D.C. She also met with staff members of the Copyright Clearance Center in Salem, Mass., to answer their questions about copyright law and practice.

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Saturday, December 12
☐ Concert with Dawn Upshaw, soprano, and Margo Garrett, piano. Coolidge Auditorium, 5:30 p.m. Free; no tickets required.

Tuesday, December 15
☐ "Research in the Library of Congress for South Asian Ethnic Groups," Allen Thrasher, reference specialist, South Asia, Asian Division. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m.

Wednesday, December 16
☐ The LC Chorale's 16th Annual Christmas Concert. Upper Level, Great Hall, time to be announced.

Friday, December 18
☐ Juilliard String Quartet. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. Free; no tickets required.

Tuesday, December 22
☐ Carol Sing, Great Hall, 11 a.m.

Events are all open to the public unless otherwise noted.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
CENTRAL SERVICES DIVISION
PRINTING AND PROCESSING SECTION
WASHINGTON, DC 20540

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

250

FIRST CLASS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN
ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return.